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office during 1916. The need of more assistance in the performance of his duties is keenly felt and an appeal for additional trained help is made. It is to be hoped that the Commonwealth which Mr. Forbush has so faithfully served for these many years will see fit to give him the necessary increase in his staff, so that in the future he may carry on in increased measure the work of education which he has done so well in the past.—TRACY I. STORER.

A LIST OF AVIAN SPECIES FOR WHICH THE TYPE LOCALITY IS SOUTH CAROLINA. By ARTHUR TREZEVANT WAYNE. (=Contributions from the Charleston Museum, III, Charleston, South Carolina, 1917 (our copy received April 25), pp. i-vi, 1-8.

No less than seventy-six names are here catalogued of species of birds first discovered in South Carolina, affording good basis for the author's claim of his state's pre-eminence in this regard. Fifty-seven names are founded upon descriptions in Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands* (1731—1748), seven are discoveries of Audubon's, and the rest are divided among several other authors.

Manner of treatment is as follows: First the current name of the species as it appears in the A. O. U. *Check-List*, Latin and English, with the authority; this is followed by the citation of the original account. Catesby's long, descriptive names are given in full, but not those applied by Linnaeus to Catesby's species. Similarly, with other authors, while the descriptions are cited, there are no entries of the names used by the describers.

Such papers as this are, of course, of great value in many ways, and of intense interest from the historical side. South Carolina offers a peculiarly rich field in the latter regard, with Catesby's early work in the region, and Audubon and Bachman in later years. The extent of their activities within the state are outlined in the introduction, but too briefly to be satisfactory. It is to be regretted that the author did not go more into detail in this regard, for his conclusions in many instances differ from those of previously accepted authorities, and a fuller account might be explanatory of his reasons. For many of the species which he ascribes unequivocally to South Carolina, the A. O. U. *Check-List* gives type localities as possibly Carolina, but with an alternative of some other region, there having evidently been doubt in the matter; in some few cases there is flat disagreement between the *Check-List*

and Mr. Wayne. In all these instances it would have added much to the value of the paper to have given the steps by which the author's conclusions were reached.

"More birds have been made known to science from South Carolina than from any other state except California. Indeed, of valid species South Carolina has nearly twice as many as California, the great majority credited to the latter state being merely subspecies." Without wishing in any way to dim the glory of South Carolina's claim, we cannot help commenting upon the curious implication as regards the relative "importance" of species and subspecies.

Typographically the paper is excellent, showing in every detail the results of skilled and careful editorial work.—H. S. SWARTH.

PETS | THEIR HISTORY AND CARE | by LEE S. CRANDALL | ..... | with illustrations from life | [Vignette] | New York | Henry Holt and Company; 372 pp., illustrated. Price \$2.00. Our copy received May 8, 1917.

The book here reviewed is dedicated by the author "To my parents who endured much from a pet-loving son." All parents of pet-loving sons should find solace in the carefully written pages in this book. Mr. Crandall, the author, is assistant curator of birds in the New York Zoological Park and every one who has seen the many healthy and contented birds living under his charge will accept his recommendations as authoritative.

The book is divided into four sections, the first dealing with the care of the domesticated mammals which are usually kept as pets, with descriptions of the different breeds, and with suggestions for the care of such small wild animals as are apt to find their way into the custody of the small boy. The second section includes the birds. Their general care is considered, foods, diseases, and types of cages or aviaries. Brief descriptions are given of the many foreign and native song birds which are most frequently kept as pets, as well as the domesticated pigeons, parrots and bantams.

Snakes, lizards, alligators, turtles, frogs and toads are so kindly dealt with in the third section that one almost believes that the youngster who yearns for their companionship shows much better judgment than does the adult who spurns them.

The last section is devoted to the care and maintenance of the home aquarium; and a list of desirable tenants is given, to-